

## The Evening World

Published by the Press Publishing Company,  
55 to 57 PARK ROW, New York.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1894.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE EVENING WORLD

(including postage)

PER MONTH.....\$3.50

12 MONTHS.....\$35.00

Vol. 54.....No. 11,972

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as second-class matter.

NEW BRANCH OFFICES:

WORLD UPTOWN OFFICE—Junction of Broad-

way and 12th ave., at 12th st.

WORLD HAMLEN OFFICE—12th st. and Mad-

ison ave.

BROOKLYN—300 Washington st.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Inquirer Office, 223 Chest-

nut st.

WASHINGTON—703 14th st.

459197

From THE WORLD OF MARCH 4, 1894, I

The World's Average Circulation per

day for First Two Months of 1894

433,167.

March 3, 1894.

After a thorough examination of the cir-

culation books, press-room reports, mail-room

reports, paper companies' bills for amount of

paper furnished, orders from news companies

and newspapers, we find that the circulation of

THE WORLD (morning and evening edi-

tions) for the months of January and February,

1894, averaged 433,167 copies per day, and no

error.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, Chairman.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Secretary.

A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer.

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AVERAGE CIRCULATION

PER DAY FOR

SECOND TWO MONTHS OF 1894.

459197

Fatal railroad wrecks were too con-

spicuous yesterday.

The sins of the party should not be

visited upon the municipality.

The Lexow Committee resumes to-

morrow. How about Granger?

Why should May have turned so cold

a shoulder to the police parade?

"Backward, turn backward, O Time!"

We all liked April a great deal better.

The world would be much the better

for it if the making of bombs could

become a lost art.

The clerk of the weather may be at-

tending strictly to his own business.

He doesn't, however, show much re-

spect for other people's.

Undoubtedly the Police Justices as

witnesses, Senator Lexow, could be per-

suaded to throw a great deal of light on

police affairs. Don't keep them in the

shade.

Senator Hill urges the Sugar Trust

Investigating Committee to open its

doors to the representatives of the

press. And he is emphatically right.

That Committee's secrets should all be

open ones.

Nobody seems to have taken pains to

study Melville-Inventor Turpin, by de-

scent, with the once notorious Dick

Turpin. Yet he seems to possess what

may be a family trait. He is holding up

all Europe with his mysterious electric

destroyer.

The baseball games on five National

League fields, yesterday, were attended

by 2,564 people. Besides these, count-

less thousands attended games played

by college and minor league teams and

by various amateur clubs. Baseball

has got back.

Memorial Day, as an institution, is a

monument to the men who died for the

Republic. And the living men who

played ball heartily, or ran a race

sturdily or pulled an oar strongly yester-

day observed the day after a fashion

that would have delighted the manly

heart of every one of those old de-

fenders.

Interested Nebraskans have attributed

a heavy rainfall to an enterprising rain-

maker, who has established his factory

in a convenient county. It is just pos-

sible that the shower-producer has al-

lowed his products to stop over east-

ward. Would he kindly tip his machine

the other way? We've had quite

enough, thank you.

Many records were broken yesterday

in various lines of sport, and in the at-

tendance at various fields. Records

were also broken in the gathering of the

sporting news of the day, the demon-

stration coming in the well-nigh per-

fect Sporting Edition of "The Evening

World." Aside from the regular

series of news associations, more than

11,000 words of special matter came over

the telegraph wires, to fill the columns

of that edition. It was the only com-

plete evening newspaper printed in New

York that day.

"The Evening World" gave the first

news yesterday that Oxford University

athletes had decided to accept the chal-

lenge of Yale to a contest in athletics

in July and in England, providing a

team could be put into suitable trim

by the proposed date. This was one of

the most interesting bits which came

in the Memorial Day flood of sporting

intelligence. The meeting of the British

and American collegians will be an

international athletic event of looming

importance. It will mean much for the

future, as well as for the time being.

A meeting of the English and American

varieties should be next arranged.

## AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

The Lexow Committee has now an op-

portunity to investigate a matter not in-

cluded in its police programme, but of

very grave importance, and which if

promptly and vigorously exposed may

prevent the consummation of an infam-

ous crime.

The bill raising the salaries of the po-

lice force two hundred dollars a year

was introduced, of course, by a country

representative in the Legislature, Sen-

ator Coggeshall, of Oneida. It was op-

posed by the authorities of the city gov-

ernment, including the Mayor, the Com-

ptroller, the Corporation Counsel and the

members of the Board of Estimate and

Apportionment. Protests were submitted

against it by the Chamber of Commerce,

the Good Government Clubs and the tax-

payers generally. But the Republican

majority and the Tammany representa-

tives stood by Senator Coggeshall. The

bill was passed and was approved by

Gov. Flower.

The merits of the law are not now in

question. But it is known that the pas-

sage of the bill was secured by the use

of a promise of money. It is alleged

that about forty thousand dollars in

cash was sent to Albany when the bill

was introduced and it is now stated

not contradicted that an additional

eighty or eighty-five thousand dollars is

to be paid by an assessment on the

force of twenty-five dollars each, which

being the amount agreed to be paid

provided the bill became a law. Some

of the men object to paying the assess-

ment and have appealed to Supt. Byrnes,

who promises to give the matter his at-

tention.

The Committee has a plain and an im-

perative duty to perform. Lying the

Legislature is declared to be an "in-

famous crime." So is the taking of a

bribe.

The Committee should take up this mat-

ter forthwith. It is not only one of the

most serious charges that could be made

against the police, but implicates also

the Legislature, of which the Lexow Com-

mittee members, and especially re-

flects on any of them who may have

voted for the salary bill.

A prompt investigation may besides

stop the consummation of the crime by

preventing the levying of the assess-

ment.

BEGINNING OF THE TRIAL.

The Commission appointed to try the

charges against the Board of Managers

of the Elmira Reformatory held its first

meeting at Elmira yesterday. The de-

mand of the State of New York was

presented by the State of New York.

This inquiry was conducted by Gov.

Flower mainly because the managers,

who had already been found guilty of

official misconduct by the State Board

of Charities after a long and patient in-

vestigation, made oath before the Governor

that the inquiry of the Charities Board

had been prejudicial and partial, that

the evidence did not sustain the conclu-

sions reached and that the verdict was

untrue and unjust. This at least was

one of the excuses made by Gov. Flower

for yielding to the demands of the politi-

cal bosses for the prosecution of the man-

agers. Yesterday Mr. Coudert drew out

from the managers the fact that they

had never read the evidence or the report

in the State Charities investigation and

had only sworn to its illegality, its un-

truthfulness and its injustice under the

advice of their counsel. It was also eluc-

idated that the managers had been

suspended from Broadway during the

first trial had been a mere sham.

It is evident that Lawyer Coudert is

earnest in his management of the pro-

secution, and it is to be hoped that

the new trial will be short, sharp and

decisive. The cause of humanity de-

mands that the attempt to screen the

Elmira Reformatory should be defeated

and that the reign of terror at the Re-

formatory should be ended forever.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE POOR.

The State Commission in Lunacy be-

gins to-day its investigation of the

charges of the bad and cruel treatment

of the insane poor in the city asylums.

It is a terrible accusation to bring

against the city authorities, charged

with neglecting and abusing the pauper

insane. The care of lunatics is probably one

of the hardest and most trying tasks that

can be imposed on man. It requires not

only patience, endurance and unceasing

attention, but the broadest kind of hu-

manity. It is a severe trial both of

physical and mental powers.

Charges ought not to be lightly made

against those on whom this difficult and

irksome duty is imposed. At the same

time, only those peculiarly fitted for the

work ought to be entrusted with it.

None other ought to be employed in it.

For the reason that the incentives to

neglect and violence are constant and

almost irresistible to those who are not

gifted with extraordinary patience and

endurance.

There is only too much reason to be-

lieve that the management of our insane

asylums needs investigation, and that it

will be found in many respects ob-

jectionable. This must be the inevitable

consequence of appointing keepers and

others on political considerations.

BULLET-PROOF GARMENTS.

The alleged success of the Mannheim

tailor's bullet-proof coat suggests some

curious thoughts.

Now, if some one could invent some

sort of garment that would protect

against the missiles of investigating

committees, what a demand there would

be for it in this country. How eagerly

would the members of the Legislature

welcome themselves of its use, to

ward off the prying bullets of Lawyer

Coudert's questions. What a demand

there would be for the article at Police

Quarters and what a relief would

Senator Lexow Granger experience if

he could equip himself with one. The

Legislature, who voted for the Police Bul-

let-proof bill would be like simple war-

riors and not a United States Senator

would be found without the subterfuge.

Let the Mannheim tailor dress his ter-

rible in perfecting such a coat of

mail he will not only receive a fortune

but will receive the homage of every

legislator, every public official, every

bank director and every political boss

and heeler in the United States.

An American publication, mentioned

after Burke's Passage is said to be pro-

jected. Its compiler will not hesitate of

course, to avail himself of the opportu-

nities presented by "The Sunday

World" biographies of Croker, Bannett,

Larny Martin, et al., in getting at the

records of "our ruling classes" in New

York.

## HELP THE WEE BABES

A Dime Will Do Good, a Dollar

Will Do More Good.

Carelessness in Nursing That Re-

sults in Infantile Disorders.

The Simple Methods of the Free

Fund Physicians.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Previously acknowledged.....\$1,332.15

Visitors to Home-Publishing Building..... 2.22

Merrillville..... 1.00

This is the first season in the history

of the Sick Babies' Fund that the free

physicians have had the opportunity of

preparing their little patients for the hot

weather and getting them in condition

as the athletes say to resist the various

Summer complaints that harass and

plague child life. It is always a satis-

faction to save trouble and prevent suf-

fering, and the staff doctors consider it

a privilege to be able to treat the babies

before the alarming second Summer.

Instead of having to wait for disease